The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,481—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

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Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. AFRICA, 2,632 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 12th April 1879, at 1 p.m., calling at Mangalore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,139 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nairne, on THURSDAY, the 10th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,139 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. Nairne, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. A. Dodgeon, on MONDAY, the 14th April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA,

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	250	10	
Port Said	380	240	10	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	560	340	140	
Naples	600	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 5,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c , apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi	Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice.....	„ 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	14th April.
(e) BOKHARA	2039	450	J. Orman	21st do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(e) INDUS	3479	500	H. D. Shallard.	5th May
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
— KHIVA	2999	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(e) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th April 1879.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. R. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	3rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZEMEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA CORDOVA, ROMA, PHILADELPHIA, Paris 1878, only GoldMedal for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities can not be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co., for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. Binny & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the old DR'S head in the centre, and the British Government Stamp affixed.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO:
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Now Ready,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

Price Rs. 5 ; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, APRIL 8.

GRAND NAVAL COMMAND NIGHT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF
H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL
JOHN CORBETT, C.B., R.N.,
AS WELL AS THE COMMANDER AND OFFICERS OF
H. M. S. "EURYALUS,"
THE COMMANDER AND OFFICERS OF
H. M. S. "READY,"
THE COMMANDER AND OFFICERS OF
H. M. S. "EUPHRATES,"
THE COMMANDER AND OFFICERS OF
H. M. S. "JUMNA,"
AND ALL MEN AND MARINES OF THE ABOVENAMED SHIPS.

A Special Programme replete with all the Novelties will be presented on this occasion.

Early application for Reserved Seats is requested, as it is the wish of the Management to arrange for the comfort of his Patrons. No more Tickets will be sold than what accommodation and seating capacity of the Mammoth Pavilion affords.

All Soldiers, Sailors and Marines in Uniform Half Price.

INNOCENT AND POPULAR AMUSEMENT A NECESSITY.

"LET ME WRITE THE SONGS OF A NATION AND YOU MAY MAKE ITS LAWS,"
SAID THE PHILOSOPER,

And to myself I have said, let me direct the recreations of a people and I will relieve the law, by so answering Nature's warning cry for "Rest! rest!" for the over-strained muscles and overtasked brains as, in a large measure, to prevent a resort on the part of toiling humanity to vicious dissipations, in search of indispensable relaxation.

Men ought not to live through work alone. They are but children of a larger growth, with the child's inborn and healthy playfulness and craving for amusement, directed by the educating years into calmer channels of recreation. It has ever been my aim to faithfully minister in this regard to all the children of men, of whatever age or calling ; to bring rational, moral, and instructive entertainment, combined with the attractions of wonder and music, soul-stimulus of innocent mirth, within the reach of the masses and the possibilities of the slenderest purse, and to make them subservient to enlightenment, and auxiliaries of our Public Schools.

Sincerely believing this to be the case, I extend to Clergymen and Teachers, generally, a cordial invitation to honour us with their presence, and, as special conservators of public morality and the chosen guardians of the youth of our land, to faithfully perform the duty of intelligent and impartial criticism And they may take my word for it, that all who wisely accept the propitious occasion, by granting themselves, their little ones, and employés a needful holiday, and the chance to visit my Great World Circus, will return to their homes with wiser heads and lighter hearts ; re-invigorated, and qualified, and encouraged to again contend in the stern battle of life.

CIVILITY AND POLITENESS.

A specific pledge is exacted from all employés to be Civil and Polite to all visitors, to answer their questions kindly, to study their comfort and convenience, and to do everything in their power (within reason) to PLEASE MY PATIONS, and to make my enterprise respectable and successful.

AN INVITATION.

Any orphans or poor children who were unable to avail themselves of last Wednesday's invitation will be admitted free on Wednesday (9th instant), so come all and bring your teachers if your teachers wont bring you. A notification to the Manager is unnecessary, as all will be heartily welcomed without fuss or formality.

The schools at Bandora receive a special invitation.

TO BE LET, from 1st May for six months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NUSSERWANJEE HEERJEEBHOY COTTON GINNING COMPANY.

WANTED, one SINGLE PRESS, Hodgart's, or Nasmyth and Wilson, new or second hand, in working order. Apply to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Auklesh war, 6th April 1879. Manager.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th April 1879.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of (Rs. 50) Rupees Fifty per share has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1878, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 7th April 1879.

NOTICE.

GUZERAT COLLEGE.

BY means of a PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of 7 Rupees a month, tenable for one year, are offered for competition in June. It is hoped that friends of Education will increase the number by sending donations. Candidates are requested to inform the undersigned of it, as soon as possible, of their intention to compete.

K. T. BEST, M.A., Principal.

Ahmedabad, 5th April.

TO MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 18 Tons Bright Turned Shafting Drums and Pulleys and Massive Brass Bushed Pedestals, all made to fit the Shafting ; the size of Shafts are from 2 in. diam. to about 4 in. Offers can be made for the whole or in three different lots, viz., all Shafting ditto Drums and Pulleys ; ditto all Brass Bushed Pedestals and Brackets. Tenders to be sent to W. and A. GRAHAM and Co., Agents for the Hill Line, not later than MONDAY, 14th April 1879. The goods have all landed by the Steamer Watow Hall, and Mr. HILL of the Sassoon Dock, will show them to intending purchasers. The highest or any offer may not be accepted. Tenders marked Shafting.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at (12) twelve o'clock noon on the (15th) fifteenth instant, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

1. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.
2. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
5. The Conditions of the Contract fixed and all other particulars can be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 7th April 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHA and BAEE MANUCKBAI, Widow and Executrix of ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to the undersigned, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stable standing thereon, situate and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Chundunwady back road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, fronting the said premises towards the north side thereof, and containing by admeasurement 157 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 390, and in those of the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and bounded as follows :—on the east by the Chundunwady road, on the south by the house of Moosa Mapla, on the north by the property of the late Jugonath Shunkersets, and on the west by the Mahomedan Burial Ground. All persons having claims upon the abovementioned property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, conveyance, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my house, No. 5, Kakudwady, by a registered letter, within 14 days from the d to hereof, after which the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated 7th day of April 1879.

RAGHUNATH GUNESH, Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 1st day of May 1879, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS and CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNEYS, if any, to CHARLES WILLIAM LEATHLEY JACKSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office in the High Court building, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

FRIDAY, the 13th day of June 1879, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 28th day of March 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 11th and 12th April.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1879.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
St. Julien Medoc ;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-12.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 15-8.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 31.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 16-8.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd. ....Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to their new supplies of

SOLID LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

8-Id Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Nail File, Penknife, Nail Brush, Tooth Brush in Metal box, Hair Brush, and Comb and Soap Box..... Rs. 12 0

Solid Leather Dressing Cases, containing Nail Scissors, Nail File, Tweezers, Boot Hook, Penknife, two Razors, Looking Glass, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in Metal box, and Soap Box..... Rs. 35 0

THE ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCK.

Forms a Luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat ;
It supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.
Each Hammock includes :

Oil Cloth Case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks, and full Directions, &c.	Cash Price No. 5, Rs. 12.	Cash Price No. 1, Rs. 10.	Cash Price No. 6, Rs. 16.
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES. Each, Rs. 2-8.	BARREL CORKSCREWS. Each, Re. 1-8		
Folding Knife and Fork.....			Rs. 2 0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Satin box consisting of Backgammon Chessand Draughts, and Race Game..... Rs. 5 0
Do. containing 10 Games, in polished pinewood box..... Rs. 12 0
Do. containing 11 Games in polished Mahogany case with brass name plate ..... Rs. 25 0
Larger sets in stock at Rs. 35 and ..... Rs. 50 0

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

Each Sight-Glass consists of Three Lenses, and each Object-Glass of Three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The casting is of metal, covered with russia leather, and each Binocular is fitted in a strong leather case, with shoulder-strap and buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space..... Cash price 45 0
Ditto, ditto ditto small Size. Cash price 35 0

In addition to the abovementioned Glasses, a large variety of others are in stock, priced from Rs. 16 to Rs. 135.

BINOCULARS.

THE "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three Transposing Lenses, suitable for The Theatre, The Field, The Marine, Moveable Sun Shades. Complete in Case, with Strap Sling..... Rs. 50 0

Pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most perfect Binocular ever manufactured.

LADIES' TRAVELLING BAGS.

Rosa leather, cap frame, gilt barrel lock, leather lined, studs on bottom. 10 inch Bag contains :—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb. Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller. Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, and pair of Scissors..... Rs. 20

11-inch Bag contains :—Mirror, Hair Brush and Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes in bone roller, Soap Box, Stiletto, Button Hook, Penknife, Pair of Scissors, and Scent Bottle..... Rs. 25 0

BIJOU LADIES' DRESSING CASE, in Russia Leather, consisting of Looking Glass, Brush and Comb..... Rs. 2 8
DRESSING BAGS of Superior quality from..... Rs. 40 0

PLAYING CARDS, &c.

Assortment of the best patterns of the present Season from De la Rue & Co., from Rs. 1 per pack.
Portable Chess, Draughts, Go-Bang, Dominoes, &c., &c., always in stock.

Palace Moguls, per pack.....	Rs. 2 0
Oriental Moguls.....	„ 2 8
Figured Moguls.....	„ 1 8
Fun and Flirting Cards per packet	„ 1 0
Squeezers' new playing Cards per packet.....	„ 1 8

INKSTANDS.

Square Travelling Inks, each	Rs. 1-8, 5-4, 6 and 6 8
Travelling Inks Round, each.....	Rs. 2-4, 3-0, 4-5 and 6 8
Do. Double, each.....	Rs. 5 and 10 0
Do. Other Patterns.....	Rs. 1-8, 2-4, and 3 8

LEATHER-COVERED BRANDY FLASKS.

With Screw Top and Metal Drinking Cup.

½ Pint, size, Cash	Rs. 1 8
½ „ „ „	„ 2 0
1 „ „ „	„ 2 8
1½ „ „ „	„ 3 8

Cigar Cases best Morocco and Calf ..... Rs. 10 0
Electro-plated Silver Fuses Boxes..... Rs. 3 4 and 5 0

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE.

DUFAUL & CIE., CHATEAU DE PIERRY. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE COMPANY, opposite the Custom House, beg to invite the attention of their constituents and the Public to the above celebrated Wine, of which they have just received a fresh consignment direct from Epernay.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts.	Cash. Rs. a.
Sillery Extra (extra dry)	„ 28 8	„	16 0
Chateau de Pierry	„ 29 12	„	17 4
Ay Mousseaux, Superior	„ 32 8	„	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	„ 39 8	„	22 0
Vin de Cabinet (extra dry)	„ 44 0	„	...
Vin de Reserve	„ 49 0	„	...

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows :—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 40	Rs. 44	Rs. 42	Rs. 46

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac.....	22	8
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.....	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.....	32	8
28	8	ONE STA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 7TH APRIL 1879.

CONSOLS in London on Saturday closed at 97¼, an advance of ¼. French Rentes at 116, an advance of ⅛ per cent, but Enfaced Rupee Paper remains unaltered at 72½ for Fours, and 77½ for Fours-and-a-half. Quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares show a decline of £2 in Orientals and £1 in Chartered Mercantile, an advance of £1 in Chartered, while Hongkong and Shanghai are unchanged.

In the General Produce Markets there is no change of any kind, Coffee, Cocoanut Oil, and Seeds being all given at previous prices.

The Liverpool Cotton Market on Saturday, according to Reuter, closed strong, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Americans were unaltered in price, but Surats both on the spot and to arrive were 1-16d. higher. This scarcely agrees with private advices which reported the tone at the close slightly easier, and we hear from a like source that this morning's market opened firm at Friday's prices for Surats.

Saturday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 11¼ cents, but July shipment is quoted at 11·67 against 11·34 cents. for June shipment on Friday. The receipts to date are as follows :—

This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts. 6,000	9,000	6,000	3,000
Total since 1st Sept. 4,163,000	.....	3,944,000	3,740,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	21,276
Do. Branches.....	Inc.	,,	1,26,316
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	21,42,762
Government Securites	Dec.	,,	9,303
Cash Credits...	Dec.	,,	1,26,273
Loans	Inc.	,,	9,67,718
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	,,	7,64,216
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	9,845
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	5,49,154

The increase in the Cash Balance although so far favourable is insignificant in amount, and it is noticeable that Loans and Discounts are steadily increasing from week to week betokening a corresponding augmentation of the trade demand for money, and as this is likely to go on we may look for an advance in rates of discount at an early date.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, still remains at 49½d. per oz. but private telegrams we hear quote 49¾d. Partly owing to this but mainly to the increased amount of private bills offering rates have been very firm with an advance of 1-16d. all round, and the tendency is still upwards. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 7½ to 9-32d. per Re.		
Do. 6 months' sight...	Rs. 7 9-16d.		
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	Rs. 7 7-16d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	Rs. 7 11-16d.		,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·06½		,,

Gold is unchanged and we have not heard of any purchases for export.

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations, say,—Fours, Rs. 92½ ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97¼ to ½.

SHARES are dull with few changes in value. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher, closing at Rs. 668½. Press and Land Companies are nominally unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Cos. are weaker and we quote a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Bombay United, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, Great Eastern, and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 5 in Oriental.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the somewhat easier intelligence conveyed by private telegrams of Saturday evening, the advance in American futures and Reuter's quotations caused the market to open with a very strong demand at a rise of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy on Saturday's rates. During the day a slightly quieter feeling became apparent for a time, but at the close the tone was Again firm at the advance. A large business has been done in all descriptions but mostly in Omra. and Broach. Of the latter there are now few sellers, an idea prevailing that the description has been over sold. Arrivals continue fairly liberal, yesterday's figures being 8,160 bales, making a total of 20,466 bales for the four days. Closing prices are :—

	April		
Good Broach,	Rs. 229	per	Candy.
Do, Omra,	,, 215	,,	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 209	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 204	,,	,,
Good Dholleras	,, 215	,,	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 6-11, Rapeseed quiet at Rs. 7-3 per cwt. for Yellow Gujarat.

FREIGHTS are quiet at unaltered rates. For Liverpool by steam a moderate business has been done at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. and by sail we quote 21s. 3d. to 23s. 9d. per ton. For Trieste and Venice the Anchor Line steamer Trinacria is booking at £1-11-3 payable here at par, but further forward the regular lines are holding for 35s.

PIECE GOODS have not appreciably changed. A fair demand still prevails in the bazaar and clearances to a moderate extent have resulted in both Grey and Bleached Goods, but prices are not quotably altered,

COALS are firm at previous rates, no new business to arrive being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	668½
Bank of Madras	80,000	500	all	3 do	65‹
National Bank of India.	37,32[illegible]	£10 £12-10		6 do	105

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,70[illegible]	—		50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,25[illegible]	415	all	25 p.a.		15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	50 p.a.	900		
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p.		1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhowraggur S. and F. Company	200	2,000		40 p.a.		800
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	all	35 p.a*		700
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*		50
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a.		4
Colaba S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*		40
Coorla S. and W. Co..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*		660
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.		565
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*		320
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	..		400
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*		20
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*		775
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.a*		700
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	740	1,000	all	35 p.a*		690
Khandsh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*		600
K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*		530
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil		360
Madras U. Spinning....	120	1,000	all	50 p.a*		1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..		5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*		15
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*		1,040
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	30 p.a*		860
Managon S. and W. Co..	3,000	5,000	..	..		160
National S. and W. Co.						5
of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.		600
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	460	1,000	all	..		1
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		5
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*		10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*		550
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		280
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.		650
Soondersee Spinning....	6840	1,000	all	75 p.a.		500
Do do. ½ Shares..	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.		200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.		700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.a.		475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 3·0	5 p. ct		100
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20 130·14·6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7 8	do		72
Ditto	..	£20, 31·12·1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18,196·5·18	do		350

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	575
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	480
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.a.	415
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Chawar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,480	all	20 do	450
Dhollera F. and G. Co	400	300	all	16 do	110
East India Press Co....	342	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	1,250	50 do	900
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.a.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	430
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	415
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-...	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,165
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 5th April as compared with the statement issued on the 29th March :—

LIABILITIES.	29th March. Rs.	5th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,47,283	56,25,304
Do do. at Branches	13,30,880	14,57,166
Other Deposits	1,67,73,919	1,89,16,681
Post Bills	20,473	17,295
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,32,129	5,14,243
	3,66,04,651	3,87,30,689
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	28,12,193	28,02,890
Cash Credits on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	28,70,077	29,43,804
Loans on Security of do. do.	52,66,316	49,84,233
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,049	4,418
Bills Discounted	1,30,48,587	1,38,12,863
Stamps	2,17,[illegible]	3,129
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,48,368		
Amount applied in reduction 1,93,000	3,48,368	3,46,368
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	1,00,104	98,358
Cash and Currency Notes...	1,36,60,704	1,44,10,838
	3,66,04,651	3,87,30,689

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From Nicholls & Co.'s Calcutta Financial Circular for March.)

THE month which has just closed has brought prominently to the foreground matters of more than ordinary interest. The appearance of the Annual Budget Statement, the announcement of a new Loan of 5 crores, the intelligence subsequently of the Secretary of State's motion for leave to borrow ten millions sterling in England, and Sir George Campbell's amendment for restricting the sum to be borrowed to two millions, to meet present needs :—these, with other events of minor importance, have exercised a marked influence on the money market here.

The month opened with no improvement in business, and with prospects ahead perhaps darker than ever. Money was somewhat more in demand, and sterling exchange steadying. Owing to uncertainty as to the intentions of Government, to be foreshadowed in the coming Budget, the market for Government Stocks fluctuated, with a tendency to declining prices, and the share market reached the lowest point in its long continued dulness and depression. Exports of Indian produce had registered an improvement. The Secretary of State's Bills were placed to a partial extent only, and at gradually receding rates, the first allotment of £360,000 realising 1-7. A week later only £288,000 found buyers at the same rate, and out of £350,000 offered on the 19th, only £188,000 could be placed at 1-6 13/16. A sudden and rapid improvement in exchange followed the notice for power to borrow in England. Bar Silver, which had touched 48⅜d., rose to 50d., and Council Bills for £250,000 were taken at 1-7½. The rates of exchange benefited to a like extent. On the 21st, Demand Bank Bills had fallen to 1-6 13/16 the rate thereupon steadily rising to 1-7½, the closing rate.

In Government Paper the various influences at work have tended, on the one hand, to depress rates, and on the other to impart steadiness,—all being unreliable and dependent on the exact nature of the aid sought from England. The appearance of the Budget Statement, and the announcement of the 5 crores Loan paralysed the market completely. A belief prevailed up to the eve of the issue of the Annual Financial Statement that no loan would be opened in India, and large purchases of Paper were effected on the strength of that belief. On the 14th the new 4½ per cents. were dealt in largely at Rs. 99. On the 15th, the market was completely unsettled, and in three days prices fell from Rs. 99 to Rs. 95-14, while 4 per cents. declined to Rs. 91-14. An improvement followed, with the attention to Parliament alluded to, deriving strength from the intimation that "the borrowing powers of India were exhausted" ; 98 was again touched for 4½ per cents., and 93 for Fours. In England four per cents Enfaced Paper rose from 70¼ to 74½, and the market closes, in London, with 4 per cents. at 74½ and 4½ per cents. at 78¾.

Transactions in shares have been most restricted, and business has fallen to a state of almost utter collapse. Bank of Bengal, National Bank, India General Steam shares, the shares of one or two Coal Companies, have been dealt in principally, but Spinning Companies and Tea Companies shares have been utterly neglected.

At the close of the month the demand for money strengthened, the Bank's minimum was raised from 7 to 8 per cent., and this, combined with the forced abstinence from operations, occasioned by uncertainty as to the movements of Government in matters financial, checked business completely.

In Exports there is rather more business doing. Cotton has been in better demand for London at higher rates, and the arrivals of larger quantities of piece-goods, with a more animated demand, helped on by the better prospects of the crops from various districts, are indications of improvement which amid the prevailing gloom are acceptable.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 6th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 o.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·770
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	78·0
General Direction of Wind.....SW, SSE, S, WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	228.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 8.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
SHORT CAUSES.

61-78—In person—Nurotum Jeram and others vs Jetha Purshotum and others—Part heard and settled.
207-79—Muljee and B— J G Smith and others vs Heerjee Virdhore and another—Settled.
225-79—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs Soobhagchund Goolsbchund.
247-78—Chalk and W—Sha Collianjee Lalljee vs Thucker Lukhmidas (Sp) and another.
597-78—Bhaishunker N—Mathooradass Toolsidass and others vs Bhimjee Canjee.
4-79—Macfarlane and G—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs The Alexandra S and W Coy Ld.
84-79—In person—Lamba Karson Devsoor vs Bai Bayabin.
116-79—Bhaishunker N—Shaik Abdool Aziz vs Nacoda Mahomed bin Hoosein, &c.
126-79—Tyabjee and S—Ebrahimbhoy Hassum and another vs A Hajee Mahomed &c.
127-79—Tyabjee and S—Ebrahimbhoy Hassum and another vs Arab Rashid bin Mahomed and &c.
132-79—Jefferson and F—Jamnadass Gokuldoss vs Jueraj Tokersey.
152-79—Nanu and H—Framjee Wadia vs Ahmedrao Bhaskerjee.
183-79—Pestonjee K—Dossabhoy Bezunjee vs Cooverbai—Craigie L and Co.
194-79—Shapurjee and T—Jumnabai vs Lalbai—Tyabjee and S.
209-79—Pestonjee—Burjorjee Muncherjee Woonwalla vs Soonjee Byramjee Colah—Settled and H.
219-79—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Mahamed Abdool Lutiff vs Ally Ismailjee.
220-79—Mirza H Khan—Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama vs R C Smith.
222-79—Bhaishunker N—G Reifferscheid and others vs Vijbhookhan Richaram and another—M M Wunshi.
224-79—Rimington, H and C—Sir Albert A D Sassoon and others Mooljee Goculdass.
232-79—M H Kha :—Nesserwanjee Merwanjee Isakery vs Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

772-77—Jefferson and F—Jewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lillabhur and others—Smith and F—Part heard.
387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others—Venaykrao H and In person—Part heard.
79-78—Ardeshir and H—Nuthoo Doongersey and another vs The G I P R Company—Heavn, C and L—Settled.
640-78—J G Cama—Sayad Ahmed Mustafa, &c. vs Shaik Ally Bin Hoosein—Khanderao M.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakesson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, G and L.
250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.
564-78—Bhaishunker N—Nursey Anund vs Gunsey Keswvjee and others—H Bicknell.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
FOR JUDGMENT.

566-76—In person—Mugan Aditram and others vs Sadock Govindram Vycoontram—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

153-78—Rimington H and C—Dossa Kirpall vs Mahomed Ghouse and another—Jefferson and F—Part heard.
559-78—R Skipsey—Dhunbai vs Jaitha Lalljee—Hearn C and L.
513-78—Tyabjee and S—Aga Mahomed Tuckee and others vs Gungaram Peerajee—M H Khan.
446-78—J C Cama—Camajee Jeejajee vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 5.

Foord, Major, 3rd Regt L I, on duty, from Madras.
Whitaker, Captain, 65th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.

APRIL 6.

Preston, Sub-Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, to rejoin, from Poona.

APRIL 7.

Cullen, Captain, 66th Regt, on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.
Birdwood, Lieut, 3rd Bombay N I, on leave, from Sukkur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 5.

McLeod, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, to the Neilgherries.
Brown, 2nd Lieut, 19th Hussars, on duty, to Mooltan.
Gordon, 2nd Lieut, 15th Hussars, on duty, to Mooltan.

APRIL 7.

Knox, Captain, R A, on leave.
Lambert, Lieut Col, on furlough, to England.
Bloomfield, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Dutt, Surg, on duty, to Zanzibar.
Montmorency, Major, R A, on duty, to Bangalore.
Sherard, 2nd Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, to Deesa.
Parr, Surg, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Bayly, Lieut, 108th Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
Bristoe, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Jullundur.
Boyd, Major, Comt Dept, on leave, to Matheran.
Hamilton, Captain, R A, on duty, to Saugor.
Day, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Durand, Major, on leave, to England.
Ashburner, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, April 5.)

Mr Nicholson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gonda, privilege leave for two one hundred days.

Mr Crawford, Assistant Commissioner, Unao, nine months' furlough to Europe.

Privilege leave for two months and fifteen days is granted to Mr Alexander, Executive Engineer, Agra Provincial Division.

Mr Heath, Executive Engineer, Archæological Division, is, in addition to his own duties, posted to the charge of the Agra Provincial Division.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, April 5.)

Nagpur, 2nd April 1879.

Surgeon Major J B Gibbons, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Raipur, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Raipur Central Jail.

Major H I Lugard, Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara, having obtained two years' furlough, ten days' supernumerary leave is granted him.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Assistant Commissioner, Chindwara, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner.

Mr H B Anthony, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, transferred from the Province of Mysore, to these Provinces, is posted to the Nimar District.

Two months and eleven days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr Bartlett, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sironcha Sub-division of the Chanda District.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th April 1879.

Subject to the approval of Govt. Lt. G. S. Lynch, E. Company is granted three months leave of absence from the 7th instant.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

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The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

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Byculla, 3rd Sept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NASH—March 1st, at Guinea, France, Alexina Mary Maud, the beloved second daughter of E. Nash, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 16 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRYSTAL—April 7th, at Bombay, the wife of F. Chrystal, of Gudduck, Dharwar Districts, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

ROHDE—BENSON—April 2nd, at St. Stephen's Church, Cotacamund, by the Rev. Henry Pope, William Cotton Rohde, Esq., eldest son of John Rohde, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, to Sarah Isamena Benson, youngest daughter of Charles Benson, Esq., of Fitz-William Square, Dublin.

WOMACK—BAKER—April 3rd, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. W. H. Gray, M.A., John G. Womack, to Mary, eldest daughter of F. W. Baker.

DEATHS.

DINGWALL—April 3rd, at Burdwan, Arthur Dingwall, Bengal Civil Service, of typhoid fever, aged 23 years.

GRENON—April 1st, at Calcutta, Terence Lionel Smart, the infant son of H. N. Grenon, aged 14 months.

PRIMROSE—March 25th, at Calcutta Mrs. Elvina Mary Primrose, late Head Mistress, St. Stephen's School, Kidderpore.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....13th, 7h. 0·3m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 8	.....	5 50	6 14	{ 0 20 m ...	5 52 m 6 20 a
Wed. 9	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 14	{ 0 11 m 1 5 a	6 32 m 7 4 a
Th. 10	Maunday Thursday.	5 49	6 14	{ 0 52 m 1 54 a	7 16 m 7 52 a
Fri. 11	Good Friday.	5 48	6 14	{ 1 37 m 2 47 a	8 4 a 8 45 a
Sat. 12	.....	5 47	6 15	{ 2 28 m 3 42 a	8 56 m 9 41 a
Sun. 13	Easter Sunday.	5 46	6 15	{ 3 25 m 4 50 a	9 53 m 11 4 a
Mon. 14	.....	5 45	6 15	{ 4 48 m 6 10 a	11 10 m ...

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1879.

ZEMINDAWUR, the district from which the latest fanatic killed at Kandahar is reported to have come, was the province which organised most of the attacks on General Nott's force during the campaign of 1839. It may be recollected that some weeks ago our correspondent at Kandahar informed us that the Bunnias of that city anticipated much trouble during the approaching hot weather, that reports had reached them that large numbers of fanatics were preparing to come down to molest General Stewart's troops, by adopting the same tactic so successfully pursued during the former campaign. The demonstration against General Biddulph's rear guard was also organised from the same district, the inhabitants of which bear a great reputation in Afghanistan for boldness and warlike enterprise. Hitherto these desultory attacks upon our troops have occurred in the day time, the fact being that the nights are extremely cold. But with warmer weather, probably, the tactics will change and our troops will be wearied with endless night alarms. For months General Nott's forces were kept in a state of nightly alarm, the Ghazies frequently charging right up to camp sword in hand, and it is not improbable that General Stewart's troops have a like experience before them.

IT may be desirable to correct a most perverse misinterpretation by a contemporary of the result of Friday evening's debate in the House of Commons on the cotton import duties. "There was," it is said, "a debate and a "division, the House accepting the declaration "that the duties ought to be abolished, but "refusing, by 166 votes to 84, to accept the "clause in the motion of the member for "Blackburn in favour of the complete and total "abolition." We are not quite clear what this somewhat confused sentence is intended to mean ; but the gist of Reuter's telegram is that the House of Commons distinctly and *unanimously* voted in favour of the "complete and "total" abolition of the duties, accepting the reduction made this year as a second instalment of the work to be done in setting the trade in English cotton manufactures entirely free. What the House condemned was the claim set up by Lancashire to have these duties abolished at once even at the cost of an increase of other taxation in India. The House has, in short, endorsed by an overwhelming majority the policy which Lord Lytton has already announced his intention of carrying into effect.

THE Governor made out a strong point in favour of the Volunteer movement when he remarked in his speech on Saturday night that the three Bombay regiments together make up an equivalent of an increase of twenty per cent. to the strength of the European garrison of Western India. This fact, indeed, brings out prominently how important are all efforts that tend to utilise the non-military sections of the Anglo-Indian community, so as to include them in the united military strength of this Empire. The Governor truly remarked further, that in time of trouble the three regiments above named would probably become four or five, thus increasing the number of armed and organized Europeans in the Bombay Presidency by one half! Taking into account the fact that it costs the country over £100 to land each drilled European soldier in India, and that during the five or six years which he now remains out here it costs another £100 per annum to maintain him, we think that, even now, Government fail to afford that encouragement to the movement which its importance merits. On financial grounds alone, it is surely advisable that every inducement should be held out to European and Eurasian citizens to become members of the force! The cost of a volunteer when compared with that of a regular soldier is so trifling and is so disproportionate to their respective military values, that we are surprised that greater efforts are not made to more widely extend the movement. We do not mean to assert that each volunteer is individually of as much tactical value as a regular soldier, but taking into account the fact that volunteers are generally available, that the regiments are chiefly located,—and located permanently—at the main centres of population, where a certain number of European troops will always have to be maintained, we think it may be admitted, that practically, every addition to the force brings as much military strength to the Empire as if the garrison of regular troops had received a like increment. For, let us suppose, that a great crisis arrives, whereby the Empire is compelled to put forth its utmost strength, it is clear that the existence of a body of drilled Europeans in a city like Bombay would relieve the Government from the necessity of providing for the safety of that place, would free the troops that otherwise must have been retained for the preservation of order, and would render them available to be despatched to the critical point wherever that might be. At present, Government only disburses Rs. 30 per annum for each volunteer, that sum representing the total expense incurred by the State on account of every citizen soldier. Even Rs. 30 are not paid unless the volunteer becomes a marksman, which is a degree of efficiency in the use of the rifle, attained only by a very few of even the regular troops. Then, unless a marksman, Government disburses only Rs. 20. In short, one British soldier costs the country about as much as seventy volunteers, and each regiment of the latter—five hundred strong—represents a saving to the Empire—for that is the way in which the Head of the Bombay Government looks at it—of over Rs. 5,00,000 per annum! With these facts before us, we think that surely the Government of India would be acting wisely,—that they have wide enough margin to go upon,—for showing a little more liberality to the force. In the first place no volunteer regiment can possibly exist without a band. Music is a *sine qua non* to a corps as much as rifles and bayonets are. It is not to be denied that many of the influences which go to induce us to become volunteers have to do with the effects produced on all mankind, more or less, by the "sound of the drum." It is idle to ignore that fact, and therefore we hold that it is not right that volunteers should have to pay for their own band ; or, indeed, that they should be under the necessity of incurring any expense at all. In Bombay, the members of the force are very good in this respect, they do not grumble, and pay up their different subscriptions readily, quite content that in return they may possess the right of wearing Her Majesty's uniform. But all the same, we think, that it is the business of Government to see that a man may become a member of the citizen army when he wishes without his being asked to put his hand in his pocket in any shape or form. We think that not only should each volunteer receive his uniform and arms gratis, but that he should be supplied with boots, greatcoat, and the kit generally of a regular soldier ; that each regiment should have its rifle range provided at Government expense ; that the cost of railway journeys incurred during the necessary training of the corps should not be borne by the men ; and, in short, that as regards all military matters such as these, they should be put on the same footing as regular troops. The latter receive a free kit on joining, but pay for most of the articles afterwards supplied. So it ought to be with the Indian volunteer. Unlike his English brother, he is any day liable to "sea service," and should not necessarily be placed on the same footing. We think, therefore, that the first step which Government must take if it wants to see the number of volunteers in India increase, is to do away with the present conditions of the service by which its members are under the necessity of supplementing the capitation allowance with sums taken from their own pockets.

In a general way, it is often said in India that all Europeans in the country should be enrolled for military service. But we do not think that it would be quite advisable to force everybody to join the existing citizen regiments. At the same time, we do think, that it is incumbent upon Europeans to do something, whereby in the time of need they may be available for the defence of their Government, so that they may not be a burden instead of a source of strength to the military authorities. For this purpose, we think it would be sufficient that every European upon arriving in India should be required to register his name, according to his residence, upon the roll of some kind of skeleton battalion, by which we mean, of course, corps that would only be called together, and would only be mobilised in time of necessity. But the time of peace is the time to prepare for such emergencies, for when trouble has already come it is often too late to organize at all. We would even go a step further, and require that every European residing in India should possess a volunteer drill efficiency certificate. It would not be necessary to attend drills every year, but a certain number should certainly be put in either at home or on arrival out here. Drill is a kind of training that is never entirely forgotten, and once acquired, the facility of moving about in regular formation soon returns to most men. Then, with every European in India possessing the rudiments of military training and knowledge, with an organization always ready, under which we would all know where to go and what to do, the Government would possess an addition to its military strength represented by many regiments of regular troops ; and if ever the time should come when, as Sir Richard Temple says, the fire will be "out on our hills," the united European population of India would thus be in a position to join in the task of arresting its progress. Of course, we must make allowances for the particular kind of eloquence that such occasions as the volunteer dinner on Saturday night always elicit ; but still, none the less is it true, that the times are ominous, and that any day may find us embroiled at our own doors with the troubles that elsewhere all over the globe are bursting forth.

As to the fighting utility of volunteers, and their competency to meet the purposes of actual warfare, it is now fortunately seldom that anybody can be found to advance an adverse opinion. When the movement first began in England it had to endure the sneers of a good many of those from whom a more sympathising expression of opinion might have been expected. But after all, it was not unnatural that profesional men should be a little slow in believing that mere amateurs could take up the duties which the former had all their lives been striving to perfect themselves in. The determination, however, which the Volunteer Army of Great Britain has manifested, the deliberate manner in which it has set itself to the task of disarming adverse criticism by shirking no trouble and neglecting no means by which efficiency could be ensured, has resulted in giving to the country an armed body of voluntary citizen soldiers that will compare favourably with any troops in the world. What the force may lack in the technical qualifications, required for the duties of active service, must not be laid to the door of its members. They have done all that has been asked of them, and when that was deemed to be not enough, they challenged that further tests of the reality and value of the movement should be applied. The result of the extra demand made upon the time of the men is, that the force now numbers over 200,900 efficient soldiers—a greater number than it has ever heretofore boasted of—while the vast majority of the officers,—commiss

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

ATTACK ON A GRAZING GUARD.

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

From Lundi Kotal, Ali Musjid, it is reported that the grazing guard of five sepoys and five Jezailchis were attacked on the 5th instant near the junction of the Chora and Alachia roads. One sepoy was wounded, one rifle taken, and one camel missing.

A FANATIC SHOT.

From Kandahar the 6th it is reported that a fanatic from Zemindawar was killed this morning in camp before he could do more than slightly wound a sepoy.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LAHORE, APRIL 7.

The Commander-in-Chief who is expected at Attock on the 7th inst., arrived from Thull on the 30th March. Brigadier General Thelwall returns on sick leave to India.

Much snow in the Peiwar and the Shutturgurdan.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy leaves on the 14th for Simla.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Judicial Committee of the House of Lords have unanimously confirmed the judgment of the Scotch Courts in affirming that trustees as shareholders of the Glasgow Bank are personally liable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

News has been received from the Cape, dated March 18th, announcing that Cetewayo's brother Cham (a supposed aspirant to the Zulu throne), his son, and 300 Zulus have surrendered themselves unconditionally.

No important movement of troops has as yet taken place. Colonel Law will command the force for the relief of Ekowe. It is known that a large number of Zulus surround Ekowe; our garrison is well, but short of provisions.

The 57th Regiment have arrived and are marching on the Tugela. The 21st, 60th, and a Battery of Artillery have also arrived.

Consols closed at 97⅞, a rise of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72½
5 per cent. do.	77½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	119
Bar Silver	49½
Oriental Bank shares	£18
Chartered do.	£17-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£15
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£27

THERE was the largest gathering of all classes that we have ever seen on the Apollo Bandar last evening, on the occasion of the departure of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs. H. E. the Governor (Sir Richard Temple) drove Mr. Gibbs down to the Bandar in his carriage. They arrived about ten minutes to five, and Mr. Gibbs, on alighting from the carriage, was surrounded by a crowd of eager friends and admirers anxious to exchange a last word with him. After several minutes spent in conversation and wishings of "God Speed," during which Mr. Gibbs was loaded with a huge three-fold necklace of flowers—jasmine and roses threaded on silver wire—Mr. Gibbs left in a steam launch. He was accompanied to the steamer by H. E. the Governor. Before Mr. Gibbs left the Bandar, a parting salute of 15 guns was fired from the land battery, and a quarter of an hour afterwards another salute of the same number of guns announced the assumption by the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft of the post in the Executive Government vacated by Mr. Gibbs. Amongst the gentlemen present on the Bandar, besides the Governor, were—Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kamball, the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Mr. Balfour, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Morarjee Gocouldass, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir F. Souter, the Hon. Mr. Marriott, the Hon. Col. Merriman, the Chief of Jumkhandee, General Aitchison, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Capt. Cooke-Collis, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Khan Bahadoor Murzban, Mr. Grant, Mr. Fraser S. Hore, Mr. E. M. Walton, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. A. Hay, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Scollick, Mr. Tyrrell Leith, Mr. C. Ormiston, Mr. Nugent, Col. Macdonald, Col. Baker, Dr. Hunter, Captain James, Dr. Cook, Mr. Mowat, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Braham, Mr. J. N. Spencer, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Jardine, Mr. J. B. Peile, Mr. Russell, Mr. Benn, Mr. P. Mehta, Mr. Remington, Captain Currie, Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Duxbury, Mr. W. H. Barrow, Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhasker, &c &c. Before Mr. Gibbs left the Bandar, three hearty cheers were given for him at the call of Mr. Tyrrell Leith, and three, followed by, if possible, still heartier ones, for Mrs. Gibbs.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following telegram:—Jallalabad, April 1.—Last night a serious loss of life occurred while a squadron of the 10th Hussars was crossing the Kabul river, to co-operate with the force on this side. Further up a squadron of the 11th Bengal Cavalry had crossed safely with Mr. Jenkyns, the Political Officer. The Hussars attempting to follow lost 47 men including Lieutenant Harford; the remainder of the squadron crossed safely, but returned. The cause of the accident is unknown; the affair has thrown a gloom over the camp. The following is the list of the missing:—C. Troop.—Sergeants J Batten, J. Kebble and R. Gilham; Corporals, R. Skinner, E. Badger, G. H. Browne, W. Burke, W. Chamberlain, W. Charge, J. Hall, H. James; Lance Corporal S. Kemble; Privates E. Lemon, W. Nash, J. Osborne, J. Richards, W. Rosoho, W. Simms, G. Skerrington, G. Tidey, J. Twing, W. Wilkins, G. Wilson and Wooding. A. Troop.—Corporal W. Gould; Privates F. Green, H. T. Hayes, H. Cant, P. Cappa, T. Downes, G. Dudley, T. Gaisford, G. Green, T. Gravets, G. Hall, J Haslett, G. Hobbs, T. Hart, P. Loftus, J. Manderville, J. Massy, W. Mckee, H. Murrell, W. Read and Hart. E. Troop.—Private Henry Allen.

COL. F. ALEXANDER, B. S. C., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad P. W. D., Bolaram, having proceeded on privilege leave, his Assistant, Mr. Talbot Hamilton, officiates.

COLONEL T. T. TURTON, Commandant 5th Infantry H. C., having arrived from furlough, has proceeded to take up his appointment at Hingoli from Colonel P. Shaw, who goes to Bolsarum.

THE Government of India has decided on the amalgamation of the Warora Colliery with the Wardha Valley State Railway, and it is notified that the combined Divisions will in future be designated the "Wardha Coal State Railway."

THE *Beacon* says—The report of the wholesale butchery of human beings by the son of the Jam of Las Beyla is correct so far as the numbers of the victims is concerned, but in other essentials the particulars published are faulty. Obeid Jam's son, while a state prisoner in Hyderabad a few years ago, contracted a *liason* with a woman there, whom, on his return to Beyla, he sent for; she proceeded to Beyla and took with her a sister of her's; the sister lived under the protection of the Jam's son as a sister of his inamorata. She carried on an intrigue with a slave belonging to the Jam's son; the fact coming to his knowledge excited his ire, as he deemed himself degraded by the woman's conduct; the result was what has already been reported. The Jam is highly incensed at the conduct of his son, and he has been advised strongly by his councillors to have the son removed to British territory as a State prisoner, for fear of his plotting against the life of his father, between whom and him there has been a long standing feud.

THE *Madras Mail*—"It has been arranged distinctly with the Viceroy not to advance on Kabul without orders." This, according to Reuter, was the substance of a speech made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, and it is suggestive of the manner in which the wires are being pulled at home in regard to the government of this country. It would almost seem that a suspicion is entertained in England that the Viceroy entered upon and carried on the Afghan war without sanction from Home, and that Lord Lytton is so eager to continue the war that he has now to be restrained by the Home Government. This is rather hard on the Viceroy, seeing that he has only carried out the instructions received from the Home Government. With the active hostility now shown by the Afghans, we do not feel very sanguine that the "communications of a very definite character," which have now been made to Yakub Khan, will result in an early peace. When our troops have entered Kabul, Yakub may be more inclined to listen to our overtures than he seems to be at present.

THE *Statesman*:—We revert to the License-tax for a moment, to express the concern with which we observed, in our recent tour, the passionate disaffection which the tax is producing. And what wonder? While staying a day or two at Dinapore with Mr. C——, the produce merchant there, a demand for the instant payment of Rs. 700 on pain of a distress-warrant, was handed to that gentleman. Now, every one knows what depression all branches of trade, and particularly the produce trade, has suffered for a long time past. And Rs. 700 is a very large sum of money to be levied upon any man, in this peremptory and capricious manner. And observe the extraordinary injustice of it. The executive officers living in the same place, who are the instruments of this tax—pay nothing! There is the Commissioner drawing an immense salary every month from the taxpayer, and who does not know what an anxiety means either for the present or the future, for himself, or for his children or his wife. The Judge upon pay almost as great, the Collector and the whole official hierarchy, live in perfect immunity from the tax. The anxious and wearied merchant is capriciously ordered to pay Rs. 700 with a distress-warrant to enforce it, while not a man of the whole official hierarchy pays a *cowrie*. And this is Sir J. Strachey's device to provide a Famine Insurance Fund, that he instantly places without a remonstrance in Lord Lytton's hands to pay for an Afghan war while expenditure upon the Public Works that were to secure us against famine is peremptorily stopped. Such is Indian finance in its latest, its present phase.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We publish in another column an extract from the *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 23rd February. As it may be considered to be the Russian official view of the Asiatic question, it is of considerable importance in several respects. It shows first that the Mission sent from Russia to Kabul last year was a distinct measure on the part of the former power directed against England in retaliation for British action in Europe taken after the fall of Plevna and the Russian advance towards Constantinople. It was despatched "when Russia was threatened by England with a rupture of their mutual relations." With a view to an imminent war with England "Russia had a perfect right to send a mission to Kabul in order to ascertain whether Kabul would be a friend or an enemy." The despatch of the Mission therefore was an avowed act of hostility to England, and the injury which could be inflicted upon us, by Russian interference on the frontier of our Indian Empire was thus deliberately taken into Russia's calculation of her resources against us in the event of war. A sufficiently significant reply to the once fashionable platitudes concerning the "bugbear" and the "night-mare" character of Russian action in Asia against India. It is next to be observed that Russia assumes that England has entered into an agreement with her, stipulating for the maintenance of the independence of Afghanistan. We need hardly say that there never was any such agreement. The Czar had distinctly affirmed that Afghanistan was without the scope of Russian designs, and though it might have suited us under certain circumstances for our own sakes to preserve that country as a nominally independent State, it was always sufficiently obvious that British influence must be paramount in it to preserve a defensible outwork of India. Now it would appear that the Russian Mission was only withdrawn in consequence of Lord Salisbury's declaration "that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of aiming at the independence of Afghanistan." That is to say, an absolute avowal of hostility on the part of Russia against Great Britain is only retracted, conditionally on our undertaking not to defend our own Empire by such an occupation of country on our frontier as shall give us a certain strategical advantage. The sooner this preposterous and mischievous assumption is exposed and denied the better for our dignity and honor.

THE *Statesman*—We suppose that attentive readers have seldom had much difficulty in distinguishing official *communiques* from other news paragraphs in our columns. But hitherto, since the institution of the Press Commissionership, editors have not been allowed to state frankly the source of these *communiques*, but have been expected to publish them as ordinary intelligence. Yet it has sometimes happened that they have contained *ex parte* statements and official opinions such as we should at once have rejected, or modified, had they come from any other quarter. An example that may be mentioned was the paragraph published in every newspaper in India, which stated that the Amir Shere Ali's reply to the Viceroy was "unconciliatory and the reverse of satisfactory." Every one can see that in publishing such statements we ought to be able to tell our readers their origin. If they know that they state the view which the Government takes, or wishes the public to take, they can accept them with as much, or as little, reservation as they please. With a few exceptions, the Anglo-Indian Press has felt, and has recently represented to Government, that to put our relations with the Press Commissioner on a proper footing, it is necessary that we should be allowed to use our discretion in publishing his communications either as official or as ordinary news paragraphs. We are glad that the Government, after some delay, has yielded to our representations, and we shall henceforth be able to publish the Press Commissioner's *communiques* under a separate heading; and our readers will understand that we are no more responsible for their contents than we are for Reuter's telegrams. This openness will have great advantages over the system that has hitherto prevailed. It will relieve editors of a certain embarrassment, and the position of Government will be less equivocal. There can be no objection to Government making any statement it chooses in this avowed manner; indeed, we think it very desirable that in India, where we have no Parliamentary interpellations, the Government should have an opportunity of informing and legitimately influencing public opinion in this way. The Press Commissioner's column may now be regarded as answering in some degree to the ministerial statements and answers to questions in Parliament; and we shall be able to comment upon his communications without any artificial reserve. We think the new system ought to work well.

THE *Rangoon Times*—We have not much in the way of news concerning Mandalay and the inhabitants thereof. One report has it that the King has "caved in," to use a term in common use now-a-days. He gives out that the murders were committed by his order, but while he was in a state of intoxication, and while his mind was inflamed at the reports brought him by his courtiers that his relations were about to rebel. He further gives out that when he became aware of what had been done, he drank himself into a state of unconsciousness, and was in that state when Mr. Shaw sent the message of the Government of India. We should be inclined to say that there is hardly a word of truth in the above; we merely give the story as it was current. Our own impression is that the King, incited thereto by his companions, no doubt knew perfectly well what was being done, and report greatly belies him if the greater number of the victims were not murdered in his presence. On the other hand it is just possible that he has become convinced that the British mean business, and hence has come to the conclusion that something in the way of excuse is necessary; but we continue to think that it is by no means probable.

THE *Rangoon Gazette*—What we should like to know is the object of our Government in keeping our Political officers, Messrs. Shaw, St. Barbe and Phayre, any longer in Mandalay? When the King of Burma deems it necessary to recall his subjects to "take care of their families," is it not high time to follow his example and recall our officers, whose lives are of greater value? Are we leaving them in Mandalay to tempt the Burmese to give us a *casus belli*? The bloodthirsty, capricious character of the young ruffian on the throne is well known, and he has only to give the signal, and the Residency with all its inmates, guards and all, would be swept away. Hitherto the dread entertained by him and his Ministers of our power has prevented the catastrophe; but who can say that in some mad drunken mood Theebaw will not give the signal for the slaughter of every white person in his capital. That the old European and Eurasian residents of Mandalay—men sharp at reading the signs of the times, and the temper of the Government with which they have had dealings for many years,—have left Upper Burma, sacrificing pay and profits, is in itself a most significant fact, which may be said to foreshadow coming events. The present young King has been guilty of the most cold-blooded assassinations. We use this word in the plural sense for he has, it is said, repeated in the middle of this month, on a somewhat smaller scale the atrocities of the previous one, among the victims being his father's dethroned predecessor and brother the Pugan Men, several dowager Queens, princesses, and ex-Ministers. We do not vouch for the truth of the report of these later assassinations, but they are spoken of by recent arrivals from the Golden City as matters of fact; and if so, they only show the greater necessity that exists for removing our officers from a place so surcharged with danger to their personal safety. We could not send up succour in time if they were attacked, and it is therefore wrong for us to keep them longer in a position of such imminent peril.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA, APRIL 3.

ERE long the head-quarters of Lieutenant Meade, Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at this station, will be established at Hyderabad (Deccan). A writer in a contemporary of yours announces that "Jalna will be given up as a military station." There is not the least shadow of truth in the gossip's letter. Colonel Pedler's Infantry—the 4th H. C.—is well housed, and have any number of spare military buildings, and it stands to common sense, in these days of economy, that Government will not pull down their barracks to erect new ones at Aurangabad.

The road from hence to Aurangabad is in no one's care at present, owing to the reorganization of the Nizam's P. W. D. This Department will have nothing to do with the road, and the talaqdar swears he has not got his orders about road repairs. So between the Engineers of the P. W. D. and the talqdar H. M.'s mails have to go over uncommonly bad roads.

SANITATION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that our versatile Governor has taken to pamphleteering, it is to be hoped that all connected with sanitation, as well as the medical students of the Grant College, will mark, learn, and inwardly digest His Excellency's pamphlet. On the question of Mofussil sanitation, we can assure His Excellency that there is material for one of the bleakest of bleak pamphlets that ever was written. Now that His Excellency has taken up the subject it is to be hoped that more attention will be paid to it. Indeed, we would not regret should the Governor for a time make the question of sanitation a hobby and ride it as hard as report makes him ride his horses. In your article on this subject in a late issue you have not touched on what seems to me to be the most important part of the subject, viz. the sanitary condition of the gaums or villages. It is simply incredible, and were any one to write the whole truth and nothing but the truth he would inevitably be set down as romancing.

In Northern Gujarat, from the Mhi to the Sabarmati there is admittedly one of the richest tracts of country in India. Let any one look over the splendid maps of the Trigonometrical Survey and he will at a glance how dense is the population of the whole district. In all this tract of country containing somewhere about 1,000 villages, there are, besides Ahmedabad and Kaira, perhaps some half a dozen municipalities.

In these sanitation is attempted I shall not say with what success, but the *gaums* are left to shift for themselves. Here is a village containing over 2,000 houses, and reckoning at four to the house (not too high an estimate when often three generations of men with their families are found living under the same roof) a population of 8,000. It certainly could not be called a work of supererogation to make some attempt at sanitation in so large a village in a country like India. But as a matter of fact what do you find. The village is encircled by a double or triple row of manure heaps; the night-soil depot, these same heaps and the filth immediately surrounding the village; the only scavengers the vultures and jackals and perhaps a few *gaumty* pigs. We have no Carnac Bandar nuisances to complain of in the Mofussil. The people are so impartial that they would by no means let one side of the *gaum* have more than its fair share of the savory odours. Every manure heap has its fair share of night-soil, and those who are not so high up in the world as to attain to the dignity of such a seat, take to the nearest and most convenient field. In places where tobacco is cultivated, if the field be near the village of the owner of it induces the people of that side of the village to favour it with their contributions. But the choicest spot for flavours is the Dherdvadi, or better still, the Chamardivadi (the tanners); the remains of dead animals and rotten bones, still unbleached, about the former, and the tan pits of the latter are something that to be thoroughly appreciated must be felt, not smelt. Even to such a case justice to this subject would require a very considerable amount of both time and space.

Fancy some thousands of people living in an atmosphere so tainted as to be suggestive of the plague, and no one will be astonished that the death-rate is 35 to 40 per mille—the only wonder is that it is not double or triple that amount. Even as it is these statistics have little faith in them. If it be allowable to conclude from a few instances to the whole I must say that I have found by experience that village officers, the *mukhi* and *talati* (accountant) do what they can to conceal any special increase of the death-rate; the reason apparently being that this coming to the ears of the Collector at first from him would likely be to have the village cleaned—a proceeding very repugnant in most cases to the conservative Hindu. Such is the general sanitary condition of this whole district. Here, for instance, is another village with over 4,000 houses, and would it be believed that there is not a public privy in it, or the slightest attempt at scavenging made, though it cannot have a population of less than 15,000. There are not less than one hundred villages with at least a population of 4,000 or 5,000, of every one of which the same story may be told.

May good Bishop Heber rest in peace, but he would never have sung of "spicy breezes" had the winds but wafted him one breeze of an Indian *gaum*.

If you can assist the poor ignorant villagers, who have no one to plead their cause, towards getting a supply of the pure air of heaven in their houses, you will be conferring on them and on the Government as well a lasting benefit.

Gujarat, April 4. VETTA.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA did not arrive in Bombay yesterday as was expected. A telegram received yesterday morning says that he left Goa by Shepherd's steamer, and will be in Bombay this afternoon.

MR. SHANKER PANDURANG PANDIT, M. A., will deliver a public lecture in English, in connection with the Theistic Association, at the Prarthana Somaj Mandir this (Tuesday) evening at 8 p. m. Subject, "Brahmans of Ancient India."

THE ROCKMINDJAI DISPENSARY AT KALYAN.—During the month of March last, 478 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 413 were new admissions (including 4 in-door patients), of which 337 were cured, 75 absented, and 66 are still under treatment. This includes 65 remaining from last month.

SETTLEMENT OF A DEFAMATION CASE.—The case which has been so long pending between the editor of the *Rast Goftar* namely, the editor of the *Bombay Samachar* and Ardasir Byramjee Patel, a correspondent of that paper, has at length been amicably settled out of court, and withdrawn by consent of the Magistrate. The dispute was referred to the friendly arbitration of Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, and at his hands the plaintiff received ample satisfaction.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The Marine Court of Enquiry regarding a collision which occurred near Bombay on the morning of the 22nd February last, between the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim and the Bugla Mussella, which was to have been held at the Fort Police Court on Friday last, was postponed owing to the Tenasserim not having arrived in port up to that date. The Court will assemble to-day at 11 o'clock to enquire into the case.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—In the Small Cause Court on Friday last, before His Honour the First Judge, a suit was heard, in which Muncherjee Cursetjee Ratnagur was plaintiff and his mother-in-law, Dhunbaijee, and brother-in-law, Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Mistry, were defendants. Mr. Nanu Khothari appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Maneksha Jehangeersha for the defendants. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 500, being the amount of the first instalment due in respect of a promissory note dated the 5th August 1878, with Rs. 110 as interest. The claim was admitted on behalf of the defence, but it was urged that owing to their circumstances, they might be allowed to pay the same by monthly instalments; but the Court disallowed the application and passed a decree in the usual manner.

SALE OF SHARES MORTGAGED BY NURSEY KESSOWJEE.—A sale of 350 shares of the Mazgaon Manufacturing Company, mortgaged by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., was held yesterday by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers. The shares were put up to sale, subject to a reserved bid by the mortgagee, in small lots to suit the convenience of intending purchasers. Four lots of ten shares each were successively put up, when the highest bid for each lot ranged from Rs. 270 to Rs. 315. As this amount was considerably below the reserved bid, the four lots of shares were bought in, while the rest were not put up at all.

THE following is a summary of cases prosecuted by an agent of the Society for preventing cruelty to animals during the week ending 5th instant:—bullocks, 2 lame, 14 sore necks, and one of torturing a horse. Amount of fines, Rs. 98.

THEFT.—Arjoon Gunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a gold neck ornament valued at Rs 15, belonging to Anunt Luximon. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Fakroodeen Emaum, was yesterday fined Rs 15, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for committing an assault on the person of Abdool Rahimon Goolam Mahomed.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of a Mahomedan pendicant, name unknown, who had fallen from Nowrojee Hill, a height of about 50 or 60 feet, and who died from the effects of the injuries he thereby received. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AT the Girgaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, two Jews, Soolaman Ebrahim and Soolaman Samuel, were fined Rs. 15 each for carrying on the trade of butchers at Coorla, and carrying the meat into the city of Bombay for sale without having obtained a license from the Municipal Commissioner. They were apprehended at the Byculla station by the detectives of the market establishment.

A BANIAN tradesman while proceeding on horseback lately in company with two servants from the Jeempeer district towards Soondah in the Jerruck Zilla, was waylaid by a gang of robbers and robbed of Rs. 5,000 in cash he had about his person. The robbers numbered about ten individuals. No resistance could be offered. Information was lodged at the nearest Police Thanna; enquiries instituted by the police led to the discovery of the money buried in a hole close to the spot where the robbery was committed, but no clue, up to date of advices, had been obtained to the robbers; there were no foot prints about the spot that could lead to their detection.—*Beacon.*

APPOINTMENT OF THE HON'BLE E. W. RAVENSCROFT AS MEMBER OF THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

THE following Notification appeared in a *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday evening:—

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1879.

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the Office of Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay, owing to the retirement of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., on the 7th instant, and whereas no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto is present on the spot, the Governor in Council has appointed the Honourable Edward William Ravenscroft, C.S.I., temporary Member of Council, to supply the vacancy so created.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

H. E. REAR ADMIRAL CORBETT and the officers of H. M. S. Euryalus, Ready, Euphrates, and Jumna have accorded their patronage to the Circus to-night. The advertisement (published elsewhere) shows that all sailors and marines will be admitted at half price to-night.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

THE annual meeting of the League will be held this evening at the Town Hall, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Preliminary to the proceedings there will be tea at 7 o'clock. A similar meeting last year proved very successful, and we doubt not that this evening's gathering will be equally so.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* Nepaul, Captain J. S. Murray, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Devon and 3 children, Miss Minnie Renther, Mr Thos Osborne, and Mr Airco.
For Brindisi—Mr Ryan.
For Gibraltar—Mr F ROSO.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual musketry returns for the six local companies of the Bombay Volunteer Corps have been sent in. The figure of merit of the regiment this year is 93·12; the average of merit of the several companies:—A Company 78·48; B Company 93.78; C Company 10287; D Company 91·88; E Company 83·32; and F Company 99·50. The men who scored 120 points or over (120 being the number required to qualify as a first class shot) are:—

Name.	Co.	Points.	Name.	Co.	Points.
Pt Frank Hall	A	178	Sgt Wright	F	137
Corpl Hall	B	178	Pt Da Gama	F	134
L-C Robbins	D	164	Pt Pearse, H	B	134
Pt Whitehead	C	163	Gr-Mr Pestonjee	B	134
Pt Sharp, J	C	162	Sgt Morgan	C	134
L-C Fairbairn W. F		160	Pt Corke, J	F	133
Pt Nicholson	B	157	Pt Nicholson	B	133
Pt Barrett	D	153	Lt Buckland	B	133
Sgt Melvin, W. E		152	Capt Weir, T S	F	132
Pt Major	D	150	Pt Warne	D	132
Pt Walker	D	150	Pt Lillywhite	D	131
Pt Barton	D	149	Pt Hasson	D	131
Sgt Mountford	D	149	McKenzie, W. L.	LE	131
Sgt Hohnan	B	148	Capt Hore	C	131
Pt Fletcher	C	148	Pt Griffin	B	131
Q-M Sgt Sewell	B	147	Pt Smeaton, A. D	C	129
Pt Cumming, R. H	B	146	Pt Stampe, E	E	127
Pt Cumming	B	145	Bugle Major Eastlon, E		125
Pt Hensley	A	145	Pt Green, W. B	C	125
Sgt Thomson, F. R	E	145	Pt Birch, J. B	C	125
Capt Forbes, O. H. B		144	Pt Greengrass, J	C	124
L-C Cumming, A. E	B	143	Pt Topping, W. B	C	124
Pt Boylett	D	142	Pt Walsh, J	D	124
Pt Sharp, W	D	142	L C Lang, J. M	E	124
C Sgt Ross, W	F	142	Capt Wyer, M. R	E	124
Pt Willard, W. H	F	141	L-C Moll, A	E	122
Pt Ward, J. T	E	140	Pt Sweeting	C	122
L-C Eyres	D	140	Pt Medley, G	A	121
Lt Kemp, D. S	C	140	Sgt Jeffries	B	121
Capt Baker	C	139	Pt Roberts, W	C	121
Pt Greaves	B	139	Pt Bicknell, H	A	120
Corpl Freeman	E	139	Pt Sharp, R	C	120
Sgt Inst in Musketry Herbert	B	137			

OPENING OF A NEW SPINNING MILL.

A LARGE party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on (Saturday afternoon at the new Empress Spinning and Weaving Mill, Chinchpokli, to witness the formal opening of the Mill. It is a new mill, which has been erected within the last seventeen months, and in the construction all the latest devices in machinery have been adopted, some of which have never before been tried in Bombay. For instance there is a new principle of driving the machinery,—by a large wheel and ropes instead of the old cogs and shafts; and also an ingenious arrangement by which, when a thread of cotton breaks in a particular machine the whole machine is stopped working by electricity. There is a great advantage in this arrangement over the "tumbler" system, the object of which, to keep a check on the regularity of labour, could be frustrated by the intelligent employés by merely propping up the tumbler with a bit of stick. The whole of the fittings of the mill are of the best character, and we believe the managers have every reason to be satisfied with the class of yarn turned out during the two or three months that the machinery has already been at work. The following is a complete list of the machinery:—

One pair of compound Tandem horizontal steam engines, each 5 feet stroke to run 50 revolutions per minute with 2 high pressure cylinders, each 20 in. diameter and 2 low pressure cylinder, each 30 in diameter.

Fly wheel 25½ feet diameter, grooved for 18 ropes.

Fifty-two cast iron boilers, 30 feet long by 7 feet diameter with 2 flues each, 2ft 9in diameter fitted with Galloway tubes, and mountings complete, to work at a working pressure of 80lbs per square inch.

One set of feed pumps fitted with 300 pipes.

Two Crighton's compound opening machines, with lap attachment, complete with fans, &c.

Four Taylor, Lang, and Co.'s single scutchers, with one 2-bladed beater, and feed regulators and fans complete.

Fifty-one single carding engines, 40 inches on wire, 50 inches diameter of cylinders, 22 in doffers, 7 rollers, 7 clearers, 1 dirt roller, 1 lickerin, all iron, complete with coiler and can motions, draw box, cover fixings and Holden's patent web conductors.

Eighteen drawing frames, 1 head of 6 deliveries, 4 rows of rollers, can and coiling motions, loose boss rollers to front line, iron flats, back and front mechanical stop motions and patent electric stop motion.

Six slubbing frames of 78 spindles each, 20½ gauge ⅜ in spindles, fitted with Leachman's patent foot steps, long collars, iron flats, and loose boss rollers to front line.

Sixty-two frames of 114 spindles each, ⅜ in spindle 19½ gauge, long collars, iron flats, and loose boss rollers to front line. The spindles are fitted with Leachman's patent foot steps and electric stop motion.

Sixteen roving frames of 144 spindles each, ⅜ in spindle 20½ gauge, double centrifugal press fliers, long collars, iron flats and loose boss rollers to front line. Leachman's patent foot steps.

Taylor, Lang and Company.

Twenty-two self acting mules 1⅜ gauge, 792 spindles each. Four 1⅛ 17 inch spindles web boss rollers. Top and under clearers, wood creels with iron fixings and pillars, 3 heights for single roving with all latest improvements.

At the opening on Saturday there was not much ceremony observed. The company assembled in the godown, temporarily furnished and decorated for the occasion, where Mr. Greaves delivered the following address, containing a history of the promotion and construction of the mill:—

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Directors and Managers I have very great pleasure in welcoming you to witness the opening ceremony of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Mill. It is not my intention to make a lengthy speech but with your permission I will give you a short history of the company. In the beginning of 1877 the subject of starting a new Spinning and Weaving Mill was often discussed between myself and Mr. Cheetham, and after careful consideration and consultation with our friends it was decided to proceed with the formation of the company. On the 19th day of May 1877 we issued the prospectus, and received sufficient assurance of support to determine the Directors to register the company which was incorporated on the 27th day of July 1877. We were fortunate enough to secure this site for the mill which is in every way adapted to our purpose, and we have obtained its upon terms which will compare very favorably with those upon which land has been secured in or near Bombay for any similar undertaking. As you perceive for yourselves we are close to Bombay between a good road and a railway, with a good water supply and abundant room for every purpose. We have also a small bungalow for the manager, who will constantly reside in the premises. We think the shareholders may be fairly congratulated upon the acquisition of this property. Our plans being thus matured, I was deputed to select the requisite machinery, engines and boilers in England, the building plans, were placed in the hands of Mr. D. E. Gostling, who has been the company's architect and has acted with his well known ability and zeal in the erection of the mill building. On the 1st day of November 1877 the first cutting of the foundations was made. The works were in the immediate charge of Mr. Cheetham, to whose energy and close attention to the progress of the work I feel bound to say we are in a great measure indebted to the early completion of the main building which was erected and roofed in the very short space of nine months. I would mention here that the contractors for the masonry and wood work, Mr. Yenkoo Baloo and Mr. Rahoojee Dhunjeebhoy, have carried out their contracts in a very satisfactory manner, and it is a pleasing feature that throughout the progress of the works everything has gone on without a single hitch or dispute, and the way in which they have executed their respective contracts upon them reflects the utmost credit. In the erection of this mill it has been the aim and desire of the managers that the engines' machinery, should be of the best and with the latest improvements, and with this view contracts were entered into with Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow of Hyde near Manchester for one pair of compound Tandem horizontal steam engines each five feet stroke to run 50 revolutions per minute, with two high pressure cylinders, 20 inches diameter, and two low pressure cylinders, 30 inches diameter, with spokes and bosses, fixing these engines we have introduced for the first time in Bombay the principle of rope driving, with which we have every reason to be satisfied. We feel sure they will justify our good opinion of them in the economy of their working which we need hardly say is a most important matter in the working of cotton mills. The engines, boilers, and shafting have been erected under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Thomas Boyle, and we have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the workmanship displayed in putting them together, which reflects very highly to his credit as an engineer. The contract for the card room machinery was given to Messrs. Howard and Bullough, of Accrington near Manchester, a firm well and long known for the excellency and finish of their machinery, and comprises the following, viz:—51 single carding engines, 40 inches on wire, 50 inches diameter of cylinders, 22 inches doffers, 7 rollers, 7 clearers, 1 dirt roller, 1 lickerin, all iron, complete with coiler and can motions, draw-box, cover fixings and Holland's patent well conductors; 18 drawing frames, one head of 6 dellveries, 4 rows of rollers, can and coiling motions, loose boss rollers to front line, iron flats, back and front mechanical stop motions and patent electric stop motion, 6 slubbing frames of 78 spindles each, 20½ gauge, ⅜ inch spindles, fitted with Leachman's patent foot steps long collars, iron flats, and loose boss rollers to front line, 3 intermediate frames of 114 spindles each, ⅜ inch spindle 19½ gauge, long collars, iron flats and loose boss rollers to front line. The spindles are fitted with Leachman's patent foot steps, double centrifugal press fliers, long collars, iron flats, and loose boss rollers to front line, Leachman's patent foot steps. To those acquainted with the intricacies of the various machines we would point out another improvement introduced for the first time in Bombay in the drawing and intermediate frames, which, when the end breaks, are stopped by electricity to prevent waste and single the plague of most mills both at home and here, and we venture to say it only needs to be seen to be appreciated and adopted by the trade in general. The machinery in this department has been erected under the immediate superintendence of Mr. James Hayhurst, and the difference which he has made is very apparent, having him the highest praise for the manner in which he has discharged his duties. The blowing and spinning machinery have been entrusted to Messrs. Taylor, Lang and Co. of Stalybridge near Manchester, who are favourably known throughout the trade for the excellency of their machines in these departments, and with the improvements they have introduced into their mules we have every reason to expect that the out-turn of yarn per spindle will compare favourably with any other mill in the country, not only as to weight and quality, but as to economy in working. These consist of 4 single scutchers, with one 2 bladed braker, and feed regulators and fans complete; 22 self-acting mules 1⅜ gauge 792 spindles each; 6 self acting mules 1⅛ gauge 732 spindles each; 17 inch spinlters, treble boss rollers, top and under clearers. Wood creels with iron fixings and pillars, 8 heights for single roving with all latest improvements. To those intimate with cotton spinning mills, the mule is perhaps the most interesting and requires exact and careful manipulation in the

supposed to make Wine from the frost-bitten vines that the black and snow-crowned Sierra Nevada frowned upon, s[illegible]y and death. Since then he seems to have shuffl[illegible] out of the ducal servitude, and set up on "his own" account. No fault can be found with this, he has done what thousands and thousands have and will do; but we ask, for the benefit of our Indian subscribers,—where is Horatio's "Own Growth?" We never heard of his having any particular one since the separation took place between himself and the owner of the vineyards which the gratitude of the Spanish Government bestowed on his late employer's illustrious father. We are not given the local habitation and name,—we might even pass this over, but there seems such a fascination in purchasing from the grower, that right or wrong, is all the same to the caterer. Did the general public really know the fallacy of such territorial assumption, and how impossible it is to produce various Wines from one vineyard, such assertions would not be made; but they do not, and for the most part take such statements as Gospel truths. We next come to the "purity" and "dryness,"—and the owner's acknowledgment that the Wine he sells is not worthy the name, owing to its "*Freedom from Acidity*," for who ever heard of any *Wine* devoid of one of its most inherent qualities. "Powerful Tonic properties, (very good, good for the stomach)." Recommended by the Faculty. H. H. H. wants further agents for the principal Indian Cities. H. H. H. travels with the Wines "of his own growth," and confesses that several parcels of these have been shipped to India for H. E. the Viceroy, and other Gentlemen, who have the privilege of passing their various requirements *duty free*, while the perambulating purveyor also shirks the payment of license dues paid by Wine Merchants on the spot, of no less than 1,150 rupees, or about £115 per annum, thus: Wholesale Wine license, 50 rupees, Imperial license, 500 rupees; Retail Wine, 600 rupees per annum. This is gross and glaring,—for by an act passed in 1878, relating to the Excise Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, it is distinctly laid down that no person shall manufacture or sell any exciseable article without a license, the penalty being a "fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every *such manufacture* (own growth for instance) or sale." Now here is a pretty state of things: the law makers positively aiding and abetting the law breakers, and indirectly partaking of the result which the abstention from license-paying should assist, in reducing their invoices. It can only be a patient and long-suffering people that would put up with such ill-administered law as this. We recollect that the present Viceroy of India, when Consul at Lisbon, tried very hard to annihilate the Port Wine trade, by making such assertions to its disparagement as could not be substantiated; and indeed, by accepting and using hear-say evidence of the most atrocious character, did contrive to do that part of our business very great harm. His lordship would seem to have a deep rooted spite against Legitimate Wine Merchants, as evidenced by his getting his own supplies from an illegitimate source. We cannot help concurring in the complaints that have reached us, nor need we further comment on such a state of affairs. The "chance opportunity enables customers to become acquainted with the purest, cleanest and most wholesome and honest Wine, which on account of its small quantity (12 Butts and 50 Quarter Casks), is not likely to happen again." We hear however that, this amount of Wine, small as it is, appears on the market, under similar circumstances, every few months.

Does the advertiser really mean to infer that his sources of supply are superior to all others, or does he "choose to write the thing he durst not speak." This is a sorry tale, and ought to be set right, though we fear there is little chance while Her Majesty's representative sanctions the unlicensed proceedings by his patronage.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF PERSIA.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR F. J. GOLDSMID read a paper on the above subject to the members of the United Service Institute on May 7, Sir H. Rawlinson occupying the chair. The gallant officer, in the first place, traced the ancient history of the Persian army, from the time of Herodotus down to the records found in the memoirs of Nadir Shah. He then proceeded to examine the information supplied by English writers during the first half of the present century, and to glance at the position of the Persian army, as reported at the present day. Persia, he continued, is so far important as a military Power and military ally that she has, with all her misgovernment and shortcomings, great resources for a powerful army. Any full narrative of the relations between the European Powers and Persia will demonstrate that England has occupied a very prominent place in courting such alliance, and has lavished so much gold in the prosecution of her aim, that reaction in this respect has seriously affected our interests. I may perhaps venture to affirm that not even in the days of the First Napoleon was Persia more essentially a part of the geographical side of the Eastern Question than she is now; and we need no ghost to tell us that her geography is a matter of political as well as scientific interest to ourselves. As an ally she has the elements of material usefulness, and among her people there is a strange spirit of independence, both in thought and word, which to many minds carries with it proof of power, undeveloped, but no less existent. Were it, however, otherwise, it surely comes within the province of Englishmen to impart to so old a kingdom, and one so replete with classical interest, some of the better things of modern civilisation. If not now engaged by training her armies, we may do something to improve her general resources, and strive, though indirectly, to obtain for her masses those advantages which are not withheld from the people in European States. I presume that without encroaching too closely upon the domain of politics I may revert to the presence in Teheran of an officer of another nationality than Austria, as one of the latest moves of Russia in a favourite quarter. There is no doubt that proximity—or I may say contiguity—has much direct influence upon the Persian mind. A strong, immediate neighbour is dangerous as an enemy, but he may be useful as a friend, especially one who may be grasped by the hand at any time. British India has not the advantage of this position with respect to Persia. If she had it is probable that the friendship of England would be more practically exercised, and therefore become more intelligible in this part of the East. Mountains and vast tracts now separate the two countries by land. Even the sea route scarcely renders the passage into the interior of Persia less difficult. From Bandar-Abbas or Bushahr, the road is over high and hard ranges. There is one spot which, if circumstances ever place it permanently in our possession, would enable us almost to shake hands with our neighbours in Kirman and west of the Helmand. It is the old watch tower of Persia itself towards India. Situated beyond the lines of lofty and rugged hills which run more or less parallel to the sea coast from the Indus to the Tigris, it signifies to us a position strategically, politically, and geographically desirable. But I am not here as an advocate, however humble, of annexation—I am merely looking at circumstances which warrant a hypothesis. Recollection of the able lecture so recently given in this theatre on a possible Indo-Afghan frontier will enable you readily to understand that allusion is now made to Kandahar. (Cheers.)

Colonel Pasks maintained that the Power which would be permanent in Persia would be that Power which most rapidly acquired a knowledge of the resources of the country, and exercised a beneficial influence upon the Government and the people.

The President remarked that it was now forty-five years since he went to Persia, but while there a very good opportunity was afforded him of testing the real value of the military resources of the country. He was deputed to proceed to one of the frontier provinces for the purpose of raising three or four regiments amongst the frontier tribes. He undertook the work *ab initio*, actually enlisting the men, then forming them into squads and companies, and afterwards taking the brigade to head-quarters. In the course of that mission, he was able of course, to test the general adaptability of the men for military service; and the opinion he formed of them from that experience, added to that of five years connection with the army, was that there were no people in the world presenting better rough material for soldiers than the Persians. Their physique was admirable; there was an absence of all intemperance amongst them, and their general intelligence and personal courage was really beyond all praise. But the Persian soldier had never had a fair chance; not even in the present day. He had always been at the caprice of interested governors or officers, who looked more to filling their own pockets than to the efficiency of the forces they commanded, or to the national interest. Thus the army had become, so to speak, the sport of interested motives, and had never emerged, except for a short period during the administration of Christy and Lindsay, from a condition of military mediocrity. But there was the material out of which any European Power could really construct a splendid working army, far superior to anything which Turkey could produce. On one occasion he took the trouble to calculate from the sergeant's road book, the average of ninety-five successive marches, and he found the figures yielded an average of twenty-one miles a day. That he believed surpassed any record of the kind in military history. In an abstract sense the subject of the Persian army did not immediately affect this country; but when they came to consider it in connection with political considerations of vast moment it would be found to be one that concerned them very nearly. (Hear, hear.) As Major Goldsmid had said, the geographical position of Persia, between Russia and Turkey on the one side and India on the other, made it absolutely certain that she would be an important factor in the future political conditions of the East. It was impossible that she could remain quiescent, surrounded as she was by other nations now undergoing important political changes. (Hear, hear.) The events which were taking place in those nations must necessarily influence Persia herself; and as that influence acted upon the Government and the country, so it would react upon our interests in India. If the military resources of Persia were placed at the command of a power hostile to England it would constitute a most formidable menace to India. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, if Persia were brought into honest and cordial alliance with England, and if her military resources were developed and strengthened by material assistance in money, arms, and instruction, then she would form a most impregnable barrier in the protection of India. As a well-wisher of Persia, and as a patriotic Englishman, he hoped that the policy of suspicion and neglect which had so long prevailed would now be exchanged for one of confidence and mutual interest; for he believed that, with a real and a cordial alliance between England and Persia, India would march rapidly on in the paths of peace, of successful commerce, of social improvement, and of enlightened civilisation. (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks to General Goldsmid concluded the discussion.

THE finances of the Sind Masonic Association for the relief of distressed widows and orphans of Freemasons would appear to be in a highly satisfactory condition. The Capital account shows investments in Government promissory Notes at par value to the extent of Rs. 9,000; cash in hand up to 31st December last Rs. 250. Subscriptions in arrears at that date were Rs 201. The donations and subscriptions collected during the year amounted to Rs. 284. Since the Association was established relief to the extent of Rs. 1,416 has been afforded to 7 widows and 9 children, and admittance to the Byculla Schools obtained for 2 children at a fee of Rs. 200.—*Beacon*.

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A hearty vote of thanks to General Goldsmid concluded the discussion.

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Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh.
Nuihattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shershs and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anakari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chilambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arcoum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damookdia and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rainaldo Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Route by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab,
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeeree to Scalkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksur in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Charges for Bhigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
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Madras .....Higginbothams & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
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Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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